

SICILIANS TAUGHT HOW TO MAKE TOMATO SAUCE

U. S. Official Tells Manufacturers Means of Introducing Products Here.

TO GO TO GREECE NEXT

Decrease in Emigration from Italy to America During 1911.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
ROME, Oct. 19.—The fruit growers of Sicily are alarmed at the prohibition by the United States of the importation of fruit infected by certain insects, especially the Mediterranean fruit fly. The number of Sicilian lettuces sent to the United States comprises nearly one-third of the entire fruit export. The impression prevails in Sicily that the prohibition was enforced for the purpose of protecting the California fruit growers, and they have accordingly appealed to the Italian Government to intervene on the ground that it is a breach of commercial reciprocity between the two countries. Formal assurances have been received from America that the prohibition is not intended as a protectionist measure.

Burton J. Howard, chief of the microbe and chemical laboratory of the American Department of Agriculture, is here on a mission which is the first of its kind ever attempted by any country. The American Government sent him to Italy to show the manufacturers of tomato sauce what they must do in order to introduce their products in America under the pure food law and what changes are necessary in order that they may comply with the law. The Italian Government fully realizes the great advantages to be reaped by assisting Mr. Howard to the utmost, and the Government has afforded him facilities for analyzing the products of more than one hundred factories in northern and central Italy and the same number in southern Sicily. Mr. Howard will then go to Greece to perform the same work for the current industry.

Statistics show that there was a considerable decrease in Italian emigration to North and South America during 1911. During last year there were 262,770 who emigrated to these countries as compared with 402,779 in 1910. The decrease was due mainly to the prohibition of emigration to Argentina, but only 191,087 went to the United States, as compared with 262,551 in 1910. The emigration to European countries and African ports, generally of a temporary character, increased by 23,000.

During 1911 80 per cent. of the emigrants were men and 7 per cent. were children under 15 years of age. Two-thirds of the women emigrants were under 21 years of age. Inasmuch as only 21 per cent. of the emigrants consisted of family groups it follows that a large proportion of the females were unaccompanied, whence it is argued that the white slave traffic is flourishing despite the Government's comparative measures.

Prof. George M. Whitcher, the head of the Latin and Greek department of the Normal College of New York City, and his wife are looking for a house in Rome for the season.

Graham Phillips Stevens, director of the American Academy, and Mrs. Stevens will give a reception at the Villa Mirafiori next Monday.

Ambassador and Mrs. O'Brien are in their new apartment in the Barbini Palace. Mrs. Huxford and daughter of Grand Rapids, Mich., are their guests.

Post Wheeler, the first secretary of the American Embassy, and his wife have left Rome for a two months vacation in Paris and London.

There is much interest in the engagement of Donna Vittoria Ruspoli to Roger de Dampierre, Duke of San Lorenzo. Vittoria is the daughter of Princess Emanuel Ruspoli, formerly Mary J. Curtis of New York. Dampierre is the son of the Princess Caraman-Chimay. The wedding will unite two of the foremost French and Italian families.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Waterbury have gone to Paris.

ENGLISH SOCIETY, IN BOOTS, GOES SALMON FISHING



Lady Muriel Beckwith and her Daughters



Miss Ivy Gordon-Lennox



Lady Amy Gordon-Lennox

GERMANY LESS NERVOUS OVER WAR PROSPECTS

Assurances That Fighting Will Be Localized Generally Believed.

HARDEN'S VIEW GLOOMY

Editor Says Balkan Question Can Be Answered Only by the Sword.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, Oct. 19.—In summing up the chances of a European conflagration resulting from the Balkan imbroglio Maximilian Harden, the German editor, who is regarded as one of Germany's keenest political writers, gives his views to THE SUN correspondent as follows:

"Russia needs five years yet to get ready for a European war. To-day she is entirely unprepared. The Vienna Government does not dare to manifest its desire to go to war, for if the dual monarchy were victorious it would result in bringing to the heir to the throne glory and fame which would completely overshadow the old Emperor's prestige.

"England has two main objects in view, the separation of Italy and Germany and the establishment of England's control without bloodshed of an Egyptian or Arabian Caliphate over the Mohammedans of India. France would like to retain her protectorate over the Christians of the Near East and not lose the billions which were loaned to Turkey.

London and Paris financiers are working together for peace, and a European war is only conceivable if the diplomatic nullity which is virtually existing everywhere and the governing forces continue to make avoidable mistakes.

"But the agony of European Turkey has begun and the question whether the Balkans politically and economically shall belong to an alliance or confederation of States under Russian influence and dependency or remain open to Germanic expansion will, as a matter of life or death to Germanic growth, influence and life, be finally answered and decided by the sword."

Herr Harden contends that the unpractical, negative, worn-out and out of date diplomacy of the Powers will alone be responsible if Europe is plunged into a great war.

Under the influence of the reiterated

semi-official statements and the public assurances that the war will be localized, Germany has considerably recovered her nerves. This is being evidenced by the steadier tendencies on the bourses. Private circles in Berlin, however, show signs of pessimism.

A high Government official said to THE SUN correspondent that because she is better prepared and more mobile he expected that Bulgaria would achieve successes early in the war: "the Bulgarians," he added, "may even get as far as Adrianople, but there they will get bloody heads when they meet the main Turkish forces."

The following dialogue then ensued: "Your Excellency, it has been stated publicly that the Powers have localized the conflict and that there is no further danger of other nations being drawn in. Is the danger of complications between Austria and Russia past?"

"Not yet," was the reply.

"Is the war in the Balkans liable to develop into a clash between Austria and Russia?" was asked.

"Not to-morrow or the next day," was the reply, "but I would not say any more."

"Is there any truth in the report that Austria is mobilizing?"

"As an official I cannot say any more than that Austria is not mobilizing."

This official denied emphatically the statement in the London papers that the leave of absence of German officers had been cancelled and that officers of the reserve had been ordered to be in readiness. He added:

"There will be no so-called 'trial' mobilizations with us. We are ready. Many of our officers are now on leave, but we always know where they are. They will not be ordered to return unless they are really needed."

Despite the reiterated official denials passengers from Russian Poland and the Austro-Russian frontier declare that Russia and Austria are both mobilizing their forces. Austria has been drawing in her reserves along the frontier for a fortnight and early this week extended this to Bohemia. Despatches from Cracow say Russia has mobilized five army corps, including the Don Cossacks and 600 field guns.

The discord among the financial institutions which are to furnish the capital for the enterprise broke out almost at the same time as the announcement that the Government would introduce a measure in the Reichstag in November providing for granting a petroleum franchise to a German corporation under Government control. The three leading banks which were to participate in the plan, the Dresdner, Bleichroeder and Bank Disconto, are reported to be dissatisfied with the division of stock among the German banks.

Another incident was the action of the Deutsche Bank in withdrawing its subscription to the stock of the German Earth Oil Company because the latter had signed an agreement with the German-American Petroleum Company contrary to the purposes of the German Government.

The German papers are far from being in accord on the matter. While many of them welcome the proposal, others who fully realize what the methods of the Standard Oil Company are do not share the Government's confidence that Germany can get along without the American trust which is at present furnishing 80 per cent. of the petroleum consumed.

The methods of the Standard Oil Corporation in Silesia, where in order to out Austrian competition it is selling the best oil at 2½ cents a liter, as compared with

DRURY LANE THEATRE CELEBRATES CENTENARY

Fourth House of Historic Name. Now Capital of Melodrama.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
LONDON, Oct. 12.—Drury Lane Theatre has just celebrated its centenary. The fourth theatre, Royal Drury Lane, which is substantially the same as the present building, was opened with a performance of "Hamlet" and the recitation by Elliston of an address.

Of its predecessors, the first was Killigrew's house, where Mr. Pepys could not hear the music and the pit was drenched with rain. It was opened in April, 1663, and was burned in January, 1672.

The second opened in March, 1674, and was the austere building designed by Christopher Wren. This was the great Drury Lane, the house of Dryden, Cibber, Wilks, Doggett and Booth, the house of Garrick, Peg Woffington, Kitty Clive, the house where Sarah Siddons made her first and unsuccessful appearance and in which "School for Scandal" and "The Rivals" were first produced.

The third Drury Lane Theatre, designed by Henry Holland, was opened in March, 1794, to be burned to the ground on the night of February 24, 1809.

five cents and more in other places in Germany where there is no competition, have done much to arouse German feeling against that company and have contributed much to the Government's intention to put an end to it.

The Balkan war and the fear of a European conflict is one of the strongest arguments against declaring war on the Standard Oil Company. It is pointed out that such a war would shut off the principal sources of the independent supplies in Rumania, Silesia and Russia and leave Germany again at the mercy of the trust. The proposal to build a line of tank steamers to run to America is also regarded as a costly experiment and one that would necessarily delay the carrying out of the scheme.

The most disturbing factor of all is that the German Earth Oil Company, which is owned by the Dresdner, Bleichroeder and Disconto banks, and controls practically the entire petroleum production of Germany, has hitherto declined to participate in the new combination suggested by the Government. The indications seem to be that the measure providing for the new monopoly will have hard sledding getting through the Reichstag.

The appointment of Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky to succeed the late Baron Marschall von Bieberstein as German Ambassador at London was a surprise to the German press and people. He is regarded as an able man but has not been a great public figure. The appointment is largely due to the personal friendship of the Kaiser.

Prince Lichnowsky is vastly wealthy and the Kaiser has often visited him at his estate in Silesia. The papers express doubt as to whether he will be equal to the task placed before Baron Marschall von Bieberstein of bringing Germany and England closer together.

ANCIENT FRESCOES RESTORED.

New York Engineer Finds Them in Florence Church.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
FLORENCE, Oct. 19.—Eugenio Campani, who is engaged in engineering work on the New York subway, is supervising the restoration of the church of Santa Maria Novella. He has made an interesting discovery in the Rucellai chapel. Frescoes were found on both sides, and while there has been no decision on the identity of the artist as yet, the date of the fresco is ascribed to the end of the thirteenth century. The subjects of the frescoes so far revealed are the "Massacre of the Innocents" and "The Crucifixion."

The Lyceum Club for Women opened its season with a reception in honor of Fraulein Dr. Schutte of Leipzig.

Among those who are to spend the winter in Florence are Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, U. S. N., and his family.

The first "at home" of the season was given by Mr. and Mrs. George Gregory Smith at the Villa Bel Riposo. Among their guests were Sir George and Lady Ida Stiel and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bartlett.

Among the arrivals here are Lieut.-Col. Graham D. Fitch, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., of Boston, and his family, and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Morse and family of California.

AMERICANS MAY GO TO WAR.

Cavalry Commission Likely to Be Sent to Front—Berlin Society.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The American Cavalry Commission which has been in St. Petersburg for a week or so, arrived in Berlin this week. The members of the commission expect to remain in Germany for two weeks. Thence they will go to Vienna. It is thought probable in some quarters that the American War Department will take advantage of the presence of the officers composing the commission so near the Balkans to send them to observe the war operations there.

Irwin Laughlin, the secretary of the embassy here, who shortly will assume a similar position at London, arrived here with his bride, who was formerly Miss Iselin of New York, on Wednesday. He resumed his duties at once and will not start for London until about Nov. 1. There will be a reception at the embassy on Oct. 21 to the foreign naval and military attaches in honor of Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, the new military attaché.

Capt. H. C. Whitehead, 10th Cavalry, U. S. A., who was sent to Germany to study, has been assigned to the Second Brandenburg Dragoons, a crack regiment. Capt. Whitehead brought his family with him. He expects to remain a year.

Mrs. W. J. White of New York is chaperoning the Misses Gladys and Violet Sheldon and Ramona Jordan, who expect to remain at school in Germany.

Chinese Pawn Old Style Clothes.

CANTON, Sept. 18.—Since the establishment of the republic many people in Canton have gone in for the Western style of dress, pawning their old Chinese clothes in the pawnshops. These articles have remained there and there is no chance of their being redeemed.

ROOSEVELT ELECTED— PARIS PRINCE OF BORES

Announcement of Magazine's Contest Unluckily Falls on Day of Shooting.

STUDENTS DESERT CITY

Many Called Home to Fight Against or For the Turks.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Oct. 19.—Fantasio announced the result of its voting competition for the Prince of Boreas (to which M. Andre de Fouquieres referred in his article in THE SUN of October 6) on the day that the news of the attack on Col. Roosevelt was printed. Fantasio is a fortnightly publication and goes to press several days before its publication.

The result of the voting proved that those who have recently occupied the most space in the newspapers captured the most votes. Col. Roosevelt was elected the Prince of Boreas, receiving 417 votes. M. Duval, the owner of restaurants and a noted first nighter who is caricatured on the stage in every review, and Georges Carpentier, the boxer, tied at 413 for second place. M. Gunsbourg, who is described as a Cubist musician, got 378 votes. Other recipients of votes were Gaby Deslys, who is described as a jeweler; young Rostand, M. Lebarry, the society actor; M. Rodin the sculptor; Dr. Doyen, the noted surgeon; M. Fouquieres, Jules Jaures, Signor Marinetti, the Italian Futurist leader, and Thomas Edison, the latter because he invented the telephone.

Melancholy reigns in the Latin Quarter. The modern representatives of Mimi Pinson, who frequent the Tavernes de la Pantheon and Cafe d'Harcourt and other cafes along the Boulevard St. Michel regret the outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans, which will deprive them of their Serbian and Bulgarian friends. These flock to Paris for courses in law and medicine. Their studies are alleviated by occasional gayeties as these students are generally better supplied in the matter of monthly remittances than the usual run of students. The Rumanian students remain, but they are noted for preferring political discussions to the delights of the Bal Bullier.

The war campaign has cut off another campaign for a critical moment in the case of a student whose card reads: "Miloche, Duke of Zelich, Overlord of Zellmtr." This Duke, who is the son of the former King of Bosnia, scarcely retained a hope of regaining a throne of a country which has now been absorbed by Austria, but he allowed his friends to understand that his hopes of making a rich American girl his duchess were within speedy realization, when he was called to join King Ferdinand's army.

Princess Bellousselsky, formerly Susan Whittier of New York, a daughter of the late Gen. Whittier, is now at Biarritz, where the warm weather is retaining many visitors. Linen gowns can still be worn.

Miss Julie Phillips and Mrs. Thompson left Biarritz for Paris today.

Paul Rainey, the African hunter, soon will leave Paris for a hunting trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton of Philadelphia, after a season at Biarritz, are now in Paris. They will soon leave for New York.

Mrs. Munnikeysen of Boston and her daughters have sailed for home.

Mrs. Van Wart gave a luncheon for the Misses Andrews and their sisters, Mrs. Roy A. Kane, who is now in Paris, and Mrs. Roy McWilliams, who is spending the autumn at her lovely home near Biarritz.

E. Clarence Jones gave a dinner in Paris during the week. The guests included Princess San Faustino and Countess Rimburg-Stirum.

Miss Dorothy Whitehead has returned to Paris from Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. Tysen are still in the country. They are expected to come to Paris soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Tito Heeron are in Paris for a few days before sailing for home.

Miss Florence Fox of Philadelphia and Miss Julia Van Duzer are here.

Mrs. Phil Lydig has been seen very little during her visit to Paris. Her health is not very good.

Clarence Mackay sailed for home on the France to-day. Mrs. Mackay and her daughter Ellen, who was operated upon for appendicitis and whose progress continues to be very satisfactory, will follow about six weeks later.

Other passengers on the France are Charles M. Schwab, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Miss Anne Morgan, Prince Poniatowski, Cortlandt, Bishop of New York, Alexander Cassatt, Mrs. Robert Cassatt and Anthony Cassatt, James A. Farley, Judge and Mrs. James Cooper, W. L. Graves and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Hillis and Mr. and Mrs. Jules Speck.

Sailing on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are Signor Zanattello and wife, Signor Sammarco and wife and Signor Giorgetti.

Lady Paget is in Paris for a month to secure treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith have arrived in Paris from Italy.

CANTON TO BE MODERN CITY.

New Municipality to Be Laid Out on Old Parade Ground.

CANTON, Sept. 18.—Canton will become a modern city if the present plan of R. C. Johnson, superintendent of public works, can be carried out as he desires. The Governor-General, Wu Han-fan, has approved the recommendation of the superintendent to have the present East Parade Ground laid out for a new city whose extension in the future will absorb the old.

The East Parade Ground is a tract of land 1,189,560 square feet in size east of the present city, just in front of the Provincial Assembly Hall. It is accessible both by water and carriage. The new city to be constructed will have streets seventy feet and sidewalks twelve feet wide and all buildings conformed to regulations adopted by the Government.

NEW WESLEYAN CENTRAL HALL



The recently opened hall and con-nec-tional buildings of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Westminster have taken five years to erect and cost a quarter of a million dollars. They were dedicated by the Rev.

Frederick Lake Wiseman, B. A., president of the Wesleyan Conference. The dome is 200 feet high and is the third largest in London, coming after St. Paul's dome and that of the British Museum. Three thousand persons can be seated in the new hall.